viz., Resolution No. 45 which demands that more responsible Government should be given. There have been precedents in this House when similar subjects clothed in different languages were put to the vote of the House together.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government our demand in a most effective way. The Government are very prosaic. They do not want to do anything. The Ministerialist Party wants responsible Government; but they are not bold enough to sacrifice anything. Mr. Viswambharan says this is an irresponsible resolution. He charges me with irresponsibility. Is it not my duty to demand responsible Government? This form I took because it is more effective and more impressive. Why should my friend be so very afraid. He can continue to be national organiser. He need not be afraid of that. Because several hon'ble members are opposed to it, I don't press it. I withdraw.

Cut Motion No. 4 withdrawn with the leave of the House.

CUT MOTION No. 5

Relief of distress of the needy etc., by legislation

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* I rise to move *"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 73,125 for Huzur Secretariat establishment by Re. 1"*. The object of my motion is *"to urge on the Government to take steps urgently to relieve the distress of the needy, aged, widows and orphans of the people of the State by legislation."*

Sir, even in the midst of this great war, with enormus collosal expenditure in Great Britain for the defence of the cause throughout all the fronts in the world, huge sums of money and more money are being allotted for the purpose of providing food and clothes for all the people in her land. This proposition here is necessary because there is always a number of people roaming about the streets, begging from door to door, and in the streets to all the passers-by for food. They do not even ask for cloth, although they are more than semi-naked. This pitiable sight does not exist in our minds because we are so accustomed to see that sight that we have become absolutely callous to the great distress and dirt and squalor exhibited to our eyes. By seeing it always, we have lost the sense of appreciating the enormity of it. All people want to take pride in giving food to the poor. Poor feeding is an item in great festivities everywhere in India. What is poor feeding after all? One meal of some little rice and vegetable and nothing more for days together. This is the poor feeding that we admire. That is not correct. I was so immensely pleased to read that part of the speech of the Diwan from the Chair saying that the test of a good administration will be how it gives food and cloth to the various poor people in the land, and I was still more gratified when he said *"I shall do everything possible to give the wherewithals to fill their stomach and to cover their bodies."* This is a noble aspiration of the head of our administration. He has said that, not only on the floor of this House, but from the beach at Andikadavu where my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Peter took him for the purpose of putting some groynes to prevent the country from erosion. There has been a great cry to give employment to a large number of people. Already 7 or 8 thousand have gone out; 10 thousand people are absorbed in the island and there is a shortage of labour facing the country. Therefore a large number of people submerged in poverty and squalor are now able to get something. Therefore there remains only a very small number amidst the aged the widows and the orphans of the State who will have to be provided for, at government expense. I would respectfully ask the Hon'ble Secretary to bear this in mind and take early steps to move the Government of His Highness, whom we know to be full of feelings for his subjects. Initiate legislation for the purpose of providing a fund from which these three classes can be made to have the wherewithal of life, little food and little cloth—two *mundoos* a year, is not a great matter at all. One *nazhi* of food costing one anna is not a very great thing and the number of people have been ascertained. It is only a small number. I will give you money also. Then you will have no difficulty. There is an apprehension that if the house accepts this responsibility how on earth will we find the money wherefrom this desideratum can be met. Sir, I have a proposition before me which you can consider in the legislature. If every man that gets pay contribute a quarter of an anna towards the *Peoples Welfare Fund* and leave it in the treasury, that fund will continously grow and we will have ample money in the treasury for this purpose, because it will be enormously growing daily. Quarter of an anna per rupee from the salary of all officers and others in salaries private employment and wage earners is enough. In ancient times 1/10 of the income was given away for the purpose of feeding the poor. Quarter of an anna is not too much. What is one quarter of an anna for Rs. 800. 800 quarter anna, what will it come to?

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Rs. 15—perhaps. And what is that for a man drawing Rs. 800 to throw away for the welfare of his land for the poor of his land. Similarly every merchant employing labourers should be made to give that quarter anna and these amounts will go to make a specific fund, a welfare fund, from which the aged, the widow and the orphan should be provided. His Highness the Maharaja himself will contribute, I am sure, more than a quarter of an anna. Every labourer getting one rupee must be compelled to pay this quarter anna into this fund whether his widow derives the benefit or not. This will be a fund for the welfare of the people, from which, for the needy, provision can be made. Sir, it is not a Utopian proposition that I have brought. It is the solitary remedy for the great poor of the land and I don't want to say more about it.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural)*: You go scotch free.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: No. We must also pay according to our income. We are paying professional tax to the Municipality and that should be made the basis for calculeting the amount to be paid. Tomorrow your wife and my wife may not come to that stage to get a pension from that fund. It is the country's money. The Government must look after it and Government will look after it and it is only a piece of legislation that has to be made. It is existing elsewhere. It has relieved distress elsewhere. Why should it not relieve distress in our own country? We find 21 million pounds for extra clothes budgetted in the House of Commons for the aged and the widow and the orphan for winter months. That enormous amount is spent during this war time. Government will have in its Treasury money flowing from all parts of the country, if my scheme is adopted. The Government will also have some advantages. They can utilise that money for cottage industries. They can use it for commerce and get the profit. This profit the Government can take and use for general administration purposes. If voluntarily people will give they get the credit. If not compulsion by legislation must be resorted to. It is the duty of the well-to-do people to support these ill-to-do people and that duty if we do not voluntarily discharge we must be compelled to discharge and there is nothing wrong in it. Poor Houses are being established. My Hon'ble, Mr. Warriar, went to Kottayam to study the working of Poor Houses. Poor Houses have been established in Ernakulam. I don't know whether they are working. I heard that it has been made into a prison now. Any way this kind of half measures will not do. They only scrap the surface. We want a complete tackling of the question. Nothing but a bold tackling will solve the problem. I therefore commend this motion for the acceptance of the House and come to the help of the widow, the aged and the orphans. Not all widows, aged and orphans but only absolutely needy one. With these few words I commend this proposition for the acceptance of this house.

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government)*: Sir, The Government are at one with the Hon'ble Member in the point covered by this motion. There is no doubt that the Government are as anxious as any other person in this House to see that everything possible is done to relieve the distress amongst the aged, the poor, the orphan, and the widow and it is really in pursuance of that ideal that the Government have worked out so many schemes. The great personal interest that the Diwan and His Highness are taking in this large question is really very great. Therefore, there is no doubt that the Government are completely at one with the Hon'ble Member. It would have been much better if this had been moved as a resolution rather than as a cut motion. That is the only remark that I have to make on this Motion. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that the Government are doing everything possible to achieve this object.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I don't wish to press the motion, Sir.

Motion by leave withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 6

Disirability of lifting the ban on processions

Mr. C. K. S. Moni *(Nominated)*: Sir, I rise to move *to reduce the allotment of Rs. 73,125 for Huzur Secretariat-Establishment by Re. 1.* The object of my motion is *to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of lifting the ban on processions in Cochin State.*

എന്റെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഘോഷയാത്രകളെ നിരോധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവിനെ പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. പോലീസ്സു് സ്റ്റൈക്കിനെ ഉടന്നാണു് ഈ ഉത്തരവു് ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അന്നത്തെ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം കാണുന്നില്ല. കൊച്ചിയിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും സംസ്കാരത്തിലും ഏറ്റവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നു് എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വാസ്തവമാണു്. മറ്റൊരു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും അനുവദിക്കാത്ത ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണവും ഭരിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശേഷിയും ഉള്ള ഈ കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തു് ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിരോ

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